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Among infants under two years of age Dr. Koch found the malarial organism in the blood of 80 per cent of the cases. Between 2 and 5 years of age, the organism was much less frequently found, and later in life it was exceptional to find the organism at all. Dr. Koch holds that a certain immunity exists after a long attack of malaria. Dr. Koch recommends as a means of eradicating malaria from the German colonies the sending out of young physicians trained in the use of the microscope. He also advocates the distribution of quinine *gratis* to the natives. The success of the government of Dutch India in diminishing so successfully the number of cases of malaria, he attributes to the free use of quinine. In Dutch India there is distributed gratis more than 2,000 kilograms of quinine annually to the natives.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *April 3, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, yesterday afternoon (April 2). Reported to consular agent and received from him Department letter of March 22 (W. P. W.), inclosing appointment, and Department Circular No. 134. Mr. Alger also turned over to me certificates, stationery, code book, book of revised regulations (U. S. M. H. S.), autoclave, lamp, formalin mixture (1 carboy), glycerin, and calcium chloride received by him from former appointee at this station. Dr. E. B. Preis, representing State board of Louisiana, also arrived yesterday.

Mr. Alger gives a favorable report of health conditions at this port.

Will institute quarantine regulations beginning (to-morrow) April 4.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *March 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended March 30, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On March 26, the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,004 steerage passengers and 96 pieces of large and 1,500 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and seventy-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 26, the steamship *Citta di Torino*, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,202 steerage passengers and 36 pieces of large and 1,547 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and seventy-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 27, the steamship *Auguste Victoria*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There

were inspected and passed 637 steerage passengers and 83 pieces of large and 918 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and twenty-two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 27, the steamship *Marco Minghetti*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 804 steerage passengers and 106 pieces of large and 1,300 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and ninety-two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On March 28, the steamship *Hohenzollern*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 740 steerage passengers and 112 pieces of large and 980 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and fifty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox.

The smallpox situation has not improved any since my last report. The newspapers report from 3 to 5 deaths daily; the board of health reports a lesser number. There are probably many more deaths from smallpox than the newspapers record.

At the inspection of the steamship *Marco Minghetti* a child was rejected which had a profuse eruption which closely simulated varioloid, but which probably was a case of varicella. The child and family were rejected in order to await further developments.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAMAICA.

Yellow fever at Port Royal.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *April 1, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that a few days ago I learned incidentally from a friend that several cases of yellow fever existed at Port Royal, this island, and in consequence the white troops stationed there were ordered up the hills. Not wishing to act impulsively, I restrained my first intention to cable the Department until I received more official information. Accordingly, I called upon the colonial secretary, Hon. Sydney Olivier, who did not seem to know much about it, but said he would inquire immediately and let me know about it, and same afternoon I received a communication from him, a copy of which I hereto attach, together with a copy of my acknowledgment of the same.

I shall keep a lively lookout for a change in the situation, and so soon as I learn of any decided increase of the fever at Port Royal or elsewhere, I shall promptly cable the Department, and until then I do not consider there will be any cause for alarm.

Respectfully,

ETHELBERT WATTS,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Compulsory vaccination in Halifax.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, *April 10, 1901.*

SIR: I beg to inform you that the Halifax board of health has ordered compulsory general vaccination on account of the existence of smallpox